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than twenty years ago they solicited in vain, though supported by the transcendent abilities of the late Mr. Fox; and they congratulate each other, and the friends of civil and religious liberty in general, that by the bill which has lately passed for the "relief of those who impugn the doctrine of the trinity," persons who profess their dissent from that article of the established creed are no longer exposed to severe and ruinous penalties, but are placed under the protection of the law.

2. That the members of this society are truly grateful to the legislature for the liberality and unanimity with which this important measure was received; and for the readiness and alacrity with which, when the original bill was lost, through a technical informality, a new and amended bill was allowed to be introduced; was expedited through the necessary forms, and was passed by both houses in time to receive the Royal assent previously to the prorogation of Parliament.

3. That this society hail the present measure, as an auspicious prelude to that happy day, when all penal laws and political restrictions on religious grounds shall be for ever abolished; when an invidious and limited toleration shall give way to universal religious liberty; and when all, without distinction, shall be entitled by law to the possession of those civil and political privileges which are the birth-right of Britons.

4. That the thanks of this society be given to that able and enlightened member of Parliament, William Smith, Esq., for the generous zeal with which he has stood forward, upon this and many other occasions, to vindicate the rights and liberties of his fellow-subjects; for the promptitude and cheerfulness with which he undertook to introduce this important measure into Parliament, and for the attention and perseverance with which he watched and supported the measure in every stage of its progress, till the bill, which entitles its author to a conspicuous rank in the honourable records of civil and religious liberty, received the royal assent.

5. That the chairman be desired to communicate these resolutions of the society to Mr. Smith.

THOMAS BELSHAM, Chairman.

KILKENNY CATHOLIC MEETING.

At a Meeting of the Catholics of the county and city of Kilkenny, held at the Black Abbey, on Wednesday, the 4th of August, 1813,

CAPTAIN BRYAN in the chair,

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is our firm determination never to relax in constitutional pursuit of our claims, until, by the complete and unconditional restoration of our just rights, our character, our principles and our faith, shall be vindicated from the foul aspersions and suspicions which the present system of exclusion cast upon them.

That the petition adopted by the last general meeting of the Catholics of Ireland be adopted as the petition of the Catholics of the county and city of Kilkenny.

That the Earl of Ormonde be requested to present our petition to the Lords, and the Hon. James Butler to the Commons, and that the Hon. F. Ponsonby be requested to support it.

Resolved, That the existence of the penal laws against us renders us a people alien and outcast from the privileges and freedom of the English constitution; that this free constitution of England is to us more a subject of insulting and injurious mockery, than of benefit and pride; that relatively to us, it is a code of partial and oppressive enactments, and not a system of equal and cherishing law; that, living, therefore, under the crown, but not under the constitution, a degraded race, we feel ourselves in a more debased condition than the slaves of an absolute monarchy, where tyranny is not the portion of the *few*, but of *ALL*.

Resolved, That it is our duty, as well as our glory, to struggle against this bondage; that we will not be willing slaves; that we know our religion not to be the *reason*, but the *pretext*, of hypocritical tyranny for enslavement; England may oppress, but she shall not dupe us.

Resolved, Therefore, that it is a wise and manly policy to proclaim our slavery to Europe, in the most distinct manner possible, and that for this purpose, the measure of applying to the Spanish Cortes for its intercession with our Sovereign, on our behalf, meets our most decided approbation. If we suffer, let England, at least be put to shame.

Resolved, That we congratulate our fellow-countrymen, of all ranks and classes, upon the approaching deliverance of Ireland from the tantalizing and intolerant administration of the Duke of Richmond. Ireland has never known so

mischievous a system, and can never know a worse. May the merited odium which pursues him, warn his successors against trampling upon the sacred rights of petition, outraging the feelings of a good and gallant people, or ministering to the base arts of intrigue, intolerance, and injustice.

Resolved, That Daniel O'Connell, Esq. is eminently entitled to our gratitude and applause, for his many and precious services rendered to the Catholic cause and to his country; his faithful performance of his duty in the Catholic Board; his unshaken constancy in watching over the interests of Ireland; his early opposition to the humiliating bill lately proposed in Parliament; his intrepid developement of the crimes and treasons of Orangism; and, finally, the dignified, eloquent, and unparalleled oration, which he pronounced on the 27th of July, in defence of the virtuous and patriotic John Magee, the proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post. We hold that oration to be of inestimable value, and singularly calculated to controul the partialities of the bench, to shame and stigmatize the bigotry of a selected jury, and to rebuke into native insignificance the vain and vulgar law officer, who shall hereafter virulently and venally invade a free press, or villify an injured nation.

Resolved, That we have viewed with inexpressible pleasure the generous devotion of the proprietor of the Dublin Evening Post, John Magee, Esq. to the cause of Ireland, and particularly his unceasing exposure of the bigotry and intemperance of the Duke of Richmond's administration.

Resolved, That a subscription be now set on foot, to be applicable to such purposes as shall appear to our committee most honourable to him to receive, and most befitting our gratitude to offer.

Resolved, That in the present distressed state of our manufacturers, it is strongly recommended, that every independent Irishman shall give a decided preference to the use of our native manufacture.—Proposed by Mr. Matthew Fagarty, and seconded by James Lawlor, Esq.

Resolved, That the signatures to the Anti-Catholic Petition from this county be procured, and published in the public prints.

Resolved, That in these times of prosecutions and persecutions, when we are about once more to seek by petition the

Legislature, the repeal of bad laws, and to procure the benefits we should have enjoyed under those laws already passed in our favour, various, but unavoidable, expenses are necessarily incurred in furtherance of the same.

That to establish a fund to defray such expenses, cannot in any other way be so effectually accomplished as by parochial subscriptions.

That we therefore most strenuously recommend the same to be speedily adopted throughout this country. That the money so collected, with the names of the person who subscribe, and their respective subscriptions annexed, be returned to our treasurer, out of which the local expenses incurred in this county being first discharged, the surplus shall be immediately forwarded to the Treasurer of the Catholic Board of Ireland.

Resolved, That we contemplate with pride and pleasure the recent patriotic and liberal decision of the Church of Scotland, and the Synod of Ulster, in favour of religious freedom.

That this enlightened body are entitled to our best thanks, which our Chairman be requested to convey in the most respectful manner.

Resolved, That Michael Keating, and Mathias Archdekin, Esqrs., possess the confidence of the Catholics of the County and City of Kilkenny.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and hereby given, to the Right Honourable Henry Grattan, and our friends in the House of Commons.

Resolved, That our thanks are due, and hereby given, to Lord Donoughmore, and our friends in the House of Lords.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Catholics of the County and City of Kilkenny, are eminently due, and are hereby given to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, for his manly reprobation of the Orange system.

GEORGE BRYAN, Chairman.
JAMES BYRNE, Secretary.

PETER RYAN, Esq. in the Chair,

Resolved, That in the true spirit of gratitude and patriotism, we feel ourselves bound to come forward, with the most public testimony of our attachment to the character and conduct of our Chairman, George Byran, Esq. By the devotion of his time, his talents, and his fortune, to the promotion of our common cause, he

has raised himself to an eminence among his countrymen, to which bad men look up with an envious hatred, but the good with delight. While he has to reckon every intolerant slave of power amongst his enemies, let it be his consolation and his pride to know, that his suffering countrymen love him with swelling and breaking hearts.

Resolved, therefore, That a public dinner be given by the Catholics of the County and City of Kilkenny, to Captain Bryan, on the 2d of September next.

PETER RYAN, Chairman.

JAMES BYRNE, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABLISHMENT: ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Leicester-square, April 22, 1813.

The Board of the National Vaccine Establishment have the honour of informing your lordship, that during the year 1812 the surgeons appointed by their authority to the nine stations in London, have vaccinated 4,521 persons, and have distributed 23,219 charges of vaccine lymph to the public. The number vaccinated this year exceeds that of 1811 by 1,375, and the demand for lymph has been often so great, that it could not without difficulty be supplied. The Board had last year reason to think, that nearly two-thirds of the children born in the metropolis, were vaccinated by charitable institutions, or private practitioners. There is now reason to believe that three-fourths of those born, are submitted to that salutary operation. But though the prejudices against the cow pock, which have been artfully encouraged by ignorant and interested men, appear generally to decline in the metropolis, as well as in other parts of these dominions, yet it is with concern that the Board have noticed the increase of mortality from small pox in this city last year, to the number of 1,237.

Previous to the discovery of vaccination, the average number of deaths from small pox, within the bills of mortality, was 2,000; and though in the last ten years 135,159 persons were added to the population of this great city, yet in 1811, by the benefit of vaccination, the mortality was reduced to 751. The increase in the last year, we have reason to ascribe to the rash and inconsiderate manner in which great numbers are still inoculated

for the small pox, and afterwards required to attend two or three times a week, at the place of inoculation, in every stage of their illness. This practice of inoculation, and of promiscuous intercourse of the patients at the same time with society, is the great means by which this disease is kept in existence, and its infection propagated to persons and places where it would not otherwise be seen. This is not only the opinion of this Board, founded on observation, but it is a fact confirmed by communications to them from the best authorities, and by the most unprejudiced characters.

The respectable College of Surgeons of Dublin allege, that the practice of inoculation not only supplies a constant source of infection, but prevents the extinction of the disease, for even a short interval.

The populous city of Norwich was never free from it till the discovery of vaccination, but since that period it has experienced occasional remissions from its ravages. In 1807, after its disappearance for some time, the disorder was brought into that city by a vagrant from London, who, before the magistrates were apprised of it, or before the salutary advice given by the faculty to provide a place where such person might be secluded from intercourse with the inhabitants could be adopted, communicated the contagion. Of 1,200, who took the infection, 205 died. At that period, viz. 1807, the prejudices against vaccination had not subsided. But in 1812, when that city was threatened with a similar visitation, by the appearance of the small pox in the neighbourhood, the magistrates, the faculty, and the clergy, concurred in recommending vaccination. Between the 10th of August and 22d of October following, 1516 persons were vaccinated. The result was, that, though one gentleman, whose child the faculty refused to inoculate, procured matter of small pox, which he applied himself, and from this source seven persons took the infection, yet by means of this seasonable vaccination not a life was lost.

This result, so different from the events of 1807, cannot but make an impression on every mind open to conviction: when vaccination was not performed, 1,200 persons took the small pox, of which number 205 died: when speedy recourse was had to vaccination there was not a single victim to the disease.

But it is not at home only that lessons, so much to the credit of this new art, may